

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVII.....No. 178

AMUSEMENTS FOR-MORROW EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-NATIONAL GUARD-DIVERTISSEMENT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.-JURISMAN IN NAPLES.-LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

LAURA KREWE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-FANCION, OR THE CHICKEN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-ROB ROY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-PUTNAM.-BAND BOY-IRISH EMIGRANT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-DARNEY.-SPIRIT OF JACK SHERRARD.-SAYAGE AND THE MAIDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 435 Broadway.-KING BENNY'S DAUGHTER.-ANDY BLAKE.

DARNEY'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-CON. NUT.-LIVING WRECK, &c. at all hours.-MONSIEUR AND MRS. CLARK.-HONEST MILKMAN. Afternoon and Evening.

BRANT'S MINSTRELS' Mechanical Hall, 472 Broadway.-GO BALLO IN MARCH.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 325 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN SONG, DANCES, &c.-FLAT FOOT JAKE.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.-MR. DE VILLIER'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.-SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.-SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 615 Broadway.-DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.-SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 523 Broadway.-Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing new from General McClellan's command to-day.

General Rufus King and his staff left Fredericksburg yesterday, to assume command of General Fremont's corps d'armee in Western Virginia.

The latter officer started for the East yesterday morning, after turning over his command to Brigadier General Schenck, next in rank. He visited General Banks and Sigel before his departure, to say farewell.

General Pope had not taken up his headquarters at Fredericksburg yesterday, but he was momentarily expected. He has notified the army, however, that he assumed command yesterday.

We publish to-day the rebel accounts of the battle of Fair Oaks or Oak Grove, as they call it from the Richmond papers. Their story of the affair differs somewhat from the facts, in the essential particular that they omit the sequel of the fight, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel army and our occupation of the field of battle.

We have received by the steamer Marion a very interesting correspondence from New Orleans, which we give to-day, showing the more recent state of affairs there. We also give an account, from an eye witness, of the late battle at James Island, before Charleston, which will be read with great interest.

An attack was made by a body of rebel cavalry on Wednesday upon a train bound for Corinth, on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, twelve miles from the latter city, containing a company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio regiment, a number of officers and several teams and wagons. The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten of our men, and captured several officers, including Colonel Kennerly, Majora Price and Sharp.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the War Department transmitting official reports of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, one hundred and sixty in number. They were referred to the Military Committee. A bill providing for the payment of \$7,475 to the Panama Railroad Company for transportation was passed. The bill establishing a land office in Nevada Territory was also passed. The bill providing for arsenals at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis and Little Rock was discussed. The consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed; and, after some debate, the motion of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, to substitute the bill reported by the Senate committee for the House bill, was adopted by a vote of twenty-one against seventeen; and afterwards the bill was passed by a vote of twenty-eight against thirteen. An executive session was then held and the Senate adjourned.

A meeting of the conservative members of Congress was held yesterday, and a series of resolutions explanatory of and reaffirming the declarations contained in the Crittenden resolutions of last year, was adopted. A report of the proceedings of the meeting is given in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The concert in the Central Park was yesterday afternoon marked with its usual success, although in consequence of the scorching heat of the sun's rays, the number of pedestrians was not so great as on the previous occasion-the official returns giving but fifteen thousand in round numbers. Several thousand carriages, with their gaily dressed occupants, were present. The concert band on the lake, from some cause, has been dispensed with. This is certainly a pity, and it should be at once resumed.

At Jones' Wood a large number of persons participated in the usual Saturday afternoon amusements, the monarchs of the wood shielding them from the solar heat.

The Board of Excise held its thirty-fifth session yesterday, and granted twenty-one licenses, making in all two hundred and forty-seven up to this time. The licenses for the past year expire on the 9th of July ensuing. The preparations of the police have all been made to arrest by warrant all offenders during the present week. The original plan was to arrest the offenders in the evening, each policeman coming in from his beat to bring in his man, and lock him up in the station house during the night, and take him before the police justice next morning, to be bailed or committed. This was modified from considerations of decency. All the respectable and responsible dealers are making arrangements to get out of licenses immediately.

The contest in the valley of the Shenandoah will now be between Major General John Pope, in be-

half of the Union, and Major General Thomas Jefferson "Stonewall" Jackson, on the side of the rebels. "When Greek meets Greek, then come the tug of war."

Prospects of a famine begin to alarm the rebels in some portions of Dixie. The attention of the Common Council of Richmond has been drawn to the fact that provisions were getting scarce in that city, and a resolution had been considered ordering all the young men who were not directly engaged in some business to quit the place. In Arkansas it is reported that unless assistance is soon provided starvation must overtake a great many families. Nearly all the cattle in the State had been taken by the rebel armies; comparatively few crops had been put in the ground, owing to the uncertain state of affairs, and unusually high floods had swept the bottom lands. In Alabama and Georgia planting has been meagre and slow, and in many portions the crops have been attacked by various drawbacks, and considerable alarm is felt in consequence. Eastern Tennessee has been in such a troubled state during the whole planting season that sufficient will hardly be raised in that quarter to supply the remaining inhabitants. The middle and southern portions of Virginia are in about the same situation as that of Eastern Tennessee. Famine in the South will probably soon portray the beauties of secession.

Executive intemperance is at present very popular with the Governors of some of the Southern States. Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson has a roving commission given him by the people of Missouri to go wherever his inclination prompts him, and to remain as long as suits his convenience, his duties at the capital being, in the meantime, properly attended to by Hamilton R. Gamble. Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, may be compared to the Wandering Jew-no one knows, as nobody cares, where he is or where he is likely to be. Governor Thomas Overton Moore, of Louisiana, is following in the footsteps of the Prodigal Son, and may some day turn up a repentant sinner. Governor John Milton, of Florida, it is supposed, is rambling among the everglades, or occupying one of the deserted mansions erected by Billy Bowlegs. We expect in a few days to hear that Governor John Letcher, of Virginia, and Governor Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, have also taken to the mountains, to join the bushwhackers.

Two new gunboats are now building at St. Louis, named the Choctaw and Fort Henry. The former is to have a turret similar to that of the Monitor, and will be under the command of Lieut. Winslow; the latter will be the command of Lieut. Wainwright, and will be pierced by twenty-two guns. Lieut. Hall will be her commander. Commodore Hull, Naval Constructor Hart and Engineer Shawk have arrived at St. Louis to superintend the construction of seven additional gunboats.

The Boston Traveller (republican) is severe on Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island. It says that "no such man ought ever to be chosen to represent a free and intelligent people. His hands are not clean, and he demeans the position of a statesman and Senator to that of a petty business broker of sharp practice." After the close of the present Congress the seat now occupied by Mr. Simmons will be filled by Gov. Sprague.

Major General William T. Sherman has written a scathing letter to Lieutenant Governor B. Stanton, of Ohio. Mr. Stanton saw fit to unjustly criticize the actions of two or three of our generals in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and General Sherman metes out to him a most deserved punishment.

On the 13th instant there were in the hospitals in and around Washington five thousand two hundred and three sick and wounded soldiers, of whom one thousand nine hundred and ten belonged to New York State regiments.

Commodore Foote, Flag Officer of the Mississippi gunboat fleet, reached his home in New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday. His health is improving, but he yet needs rest and quiet to insure his speedy recovery.

Captain Worden, late commander of the Monitor, has gone to Grand Rapids, Michigan, on a visit to his mother.

General Ebenezer Dumont is quite sick at Nashville.

The Grand Jury of Fayette county, Kentucky, have found bills for treason against John C. Breckinridge, William Preston, Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., and thirty-one others.

The farmers in all the counties of Southern Illinois are now busy harvesting their wheat. The yield is excellent and the quality good.

The Cork Reporter of the 12th of June, the latest paper received by the Etta, speaking of the appearance of the crops in that part of Ireland, says: "Since Sunday the weather has been very variable, with frequent heavy showers, while Tuesday was one continued wet day, with a very cold, high wind, which gave everything a November aspect. Yesterday the weather held up, and was pretty fine. All kinds of cereals look well; but the meadows want the sun, in order to secure a good hay crop. All kinds of vegetables are coming in, and, as regards quantity and quality, equal to any we have had in the most favorable seasons. Already the new potatoes are making their appearance, and we have had for several days back very fine ones."

From the West Coast of Africa we have news dated Cameroons May 1. Old Calabar the 2d, Fernando Po the 3d, Bonny the 7th, Lagos the 11th, and Sierra Leone the 21st. Trade was dull at Benin, in consequence of a disturbance among the natives. The rains were setting in, and trade was inactive at Fernando Po.

Sickness was very prevalent at Bonny and New Calabar. Out of a population of one hundred and forty whites, seventy-five had died of yellow fever. Trade was suspended at Old Calabar.

Stocks were steady yesterday. Cleveland and Toledo advanced 1/2 per cent. Money was in brisk demand at 1 1/2 per cent. Exchange fell off to 120, and gold to 108 1/2. The export of the day was over \$2,000,000.

The cotton market was again firmer and higher yesterday, with sales of about 1,500 bales, closing at 38 1/2c. for middling uplands, chiefly at the inside figure. Fine qualities were measurably out of market, while supplies of all kinds were extremely light. Flour was less buoyant and active, and, owing to higher freights and some concession in foreign exchange, the common and medium grades of State and Western were easier, while the higher class of extra brands were unchanged. Wheat was heavy and fell off from 10c. to 9c. per bushel, while the sales were to a fair extent. Corn was also easier, with sales of old Western mixed, in store, at 53 1/2c. a bushel, and for winter yellow. Pork was in fair demand at steady prices, with sales of mess at \$11 25, and of prime at \$9 75 a \$5 87 1/2c. Sugars were firm and in good request, with sales of 1,900 hds. There was some movement in coffee, and sales of 6,000 a 7,000 bags of Rio were made on private terms. Freight was firmer, and wheat was taken to Liverpool in bulk and bags at 11d. Flour was reported at 3s. a 3d. Rates were also firm to London.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.-We learn that a Provisional Military Governor has been talked of for Louisiana. There does not seem to be any necessity for this step. General Butler is now acting the part of Military Governor, and at the same time commander of the army. His headquarters are at New Orleans, and it would not do to have a divided command there. General Butler has been very successful in developing the Union sentiment in Louisiana. Such is the rush of officers and soldiers of the Confederate army to give their adhesion to the Union and to register their names that it was found necessary to extend the time to the 23d instant, in order to give the crowd of applicants a chance. Let General Butler, therefore, continue in supreme command. There is no necessity for any change. His regime works like a charm.

The Offended Dignity of General Fremont and Its Probable Consequences.

General Fremont, at his own request, has been relieved of his command in the valley of Virginia. His reasons for this step, though very broadly intimated by himself, are more distinctly set forth by his special organ, the New York Tribune. It thus appears that, Gen. Pope having been a subordinate officer under General Fremont in Missouri, the latter regards the present appointment of the former as anything but a compliment to the senior officer, who is thus reduced to a subordinate position. In other words, General Fremont considers these new military arrangements as involving not the approval, but the displeasure, of the government in reference to his late military operations in the Shenandoah valley, and consequently he retires from his command, under the pressure of what he deems an insupportable act of injustice.

We apprehend, however, that General Fremont, in this matter, has not performed so much the character of the patriotic soldier as that of the restless and ambitious politician. If we are not mistaken, he was instructed, in moving across from the Western mountains of Virginia to the Shenandoah valley, to strike into that valley at Harrisonburg or in that neighborhood, so as to head off the upward flight of Jackson; but instead of doing this General Fremont struck into the valley some fifty miles lower down, at Strasburg, and only to find that Jackson was ahead of him. We grant that General Fremont commenced a vigorous pursuit, and, overhauling Jackson near Harrisonburg, damaged him considerably in two bloody battles; but still the rebel general, with the bulk of his army, contrived to make good his escape. And so, whatever blunders may be chargeable to his co-operating generals from the east, or elsewhere, General Fremont could hardly expect to escape the responsibility of the violation of his orders, when this violation resulted in the failure of his expedition.

The government, upon this offence of disobedience, would have been justified in turning him at once out of his command and out of the service; but he was retained, in consideration of the fact that, although guilty of disregarding his orders, he had earnestly labored to achieve success, and, perhaps, from that other consideration, that the escape of Jackson was due as much to the blunders of the War Office itself as to the disobedience of Fremont. The President has displayed his characteristic magnanimity in permitting General Fremont to retire from his command in Virginia without retiring from his pay and perquisites as a major general of the regular army. It is to be hoped, however, that he will not long consent to eat the bread of idleness, even though he may not be able to find an opening in the active field of war equal to his own valuation of his claims, merits and capabilities.

Our philosophers of the Tribune, who seem to regard him, soldier, anti-slavery statesman, philanthropist and philosopher, as something considerably above the ordinary standard of human wisdom, are constrained to confess that General Fremont has made a grave mistake in giving up, at this crisis, the command of his army corps in the important field of Virginia. We think the probabilities are that this mistake will shelve him as a military leader and as the favorite Presidential champion of his political abolition faction. After the expulsion or dispersion of the armed rebel forces of Virginia, we believe there will be very little more to do to bring this rebellion to an end, and that General Fremont must seek to be reinstated in active service somewhere in Virginia, and that very soon, or his chances will be lost for repairing the damages which his military reputation has lately suffered.

To his emancipation heresies and his political ambition, and his abolition supporters, he may attribute his present unfortunate position. If he would recover from it he must come down, and without delay, from his lofty pretensions as a politician, and consent to serve in this war with unquestioning fidelity the cause of the Union, whether in a superior or subordinate command. An offer such as this will atone for his demoralizing example of resigning his command, as we may say, in the face of the enemy, upon a question of rank and precedence. Let him make this offer, and he may perhaps still recover the ground he has lost; but let him stand out upon his dignity, and his military and political prospects are at an end.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.-WILL IT PASS?-We hope Congress will take up this measure and pass it before it adjourns. It has time enough to do it. The bills before the committees are carefully prepared from the laws which experience has rendered necessary in other countries, and a year's deliberation would not be likely to produce a better system. The bills proposed combine the interests both of debtors and creditors, as far as they can be reconciled in theory. If in the practical working of the measure some slight amendments should prove necessary, they can easily be made. The important consideration is to set free the energies of our active merchants, manufacturers and artisans. Beside this any error in the bankrupt law would be a mere bagatelle. The soldiers of the Union army, whether in the new homes they may select or in the old homes where their business has been ruined, greatly need this act of public justice. Here is a practical measure, which the domestic troubles of the country have rendered necessary, and if Congress should neglect it the whole country will arrive at the conclusion that the reason is that Congress has no patriotism, and that no measure is acceptable to the majority that is not of a strong party character. Whatever is for the common benefit, and absolutely essential to the success of the financial operations of the government itself, is completely ignored. But we hope better of Congress, bad as are our reminiscences of its course during the last two years.

COLONEL FRANCIS P. BLAIR ON THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.-Colonel Blair, the present representative of the First Congressional district of Missouri, has announced himself a candidate for re-election, on a conservative platform, in opposition to the radical abolition element of the republican party. Mr. Blair has been in a position at Washington that has enabled him to understand fully the objects and intent of the radical portion of the party, and, although at one time counted among their number, he has now shown to the public that he no longer travels in their company. The decision of Mr. Blair is only the commencement of the repudiation by its most talented men of the efforts to turn the party over body and breeches to the abolition element.

ment. He, like others, fully realizes that their only salvation is to cut loose from the radical faction and their disunion intrigues.

Affairs in Richmond.

We publish in another column this morning a very interesting narrative of the escape of Mr. John White, a British subject, from the confederacy of Jeff. Davis. Mr. White is a most intelligent gentleman. His statements of affairs at Richmond are important and interesting, and we deem them reliable.

Mr. White has been employed for the past two years as a clerk in a store at Macon, Georgia. He left Macon on the 17th of last March, with the intention of quitting the Confederate States. On Wednesday last he arrived in this city, having been all this while effecting his escape. Seven weeks of this time he spent at Richmond, vainly endeavoring to obtain a pass either from the British Consul or the rebel Secretary of War. Finally he succeeded in procuring a pass to Petersburg, whence he proceeded on foot to Suffolk and surrendered himself to the Union pickets. General Mansfield, having heard his story, forwarded him to New York. Mr. White brought with him, concealed about his person, sixteen thousand dollars worth of English bills of exchange, consigned to a merchant in this city.

Of the strength of the rebel army at Richmond Mr. White knows nothing. No civilian is permitted to approach the army camps, and no idea could be formed of the number of the forces in the field. Having visited the Richmond hospitals, however, Mr. White is enabled to give a rough estimate of the rebel sick and wounded. The churches, warehouses, public halls and large stores are all used as hospitals, and not less than thirty thousand rebel soldiers are in the hospitals of Richmond. The greatest scarcity and distress prevail there. Every available man has been forced into the army. The conscription act is rigorously carried out, and starvation proves an excellent recruiting officer. There are still Union men in Richmond, however, and Mr. White found no difficulty in meeting them among the soldiers and citizens. Of course they were guarded in their language; but some of them declared that "they were tired of the war and wanted it over," and others that "they would gladly hail the old flag again." From personal conversations Mr. White is of the opinion that no less than one-third of the Richmond people are at heart true to the Union and pray for McClellan's success. This, indeed, cheering news.

Of the rebel treatment of foreigners Mr. White has a word to say, which we recommend to the attention of the English press. He found his pass from the British Consul at Macon of no more value than a piece of blank paper. He applied to the British Consul at Richmond; but the Consul informed him that consuls were now powerless. When he informed the rebel Secretary of War that he was a British subject, Mr. White was told that "they did not care for England; that they intended to manage their affairs in their own way, without any regard to the feelings of her Britannic Majesty," and much more to the same effect. No foreigner is allowed to receive employment of any kind without taking the oath of allegiance to the confederacy, and the moment this oath is taken the foreigner becomes a subject of Jeff. Davis; his Consul cannot protect him, and he is immediately drafted under the conscription act. Hundreds of British subjects have been caught in this trap. They must either enlist or starve; for they are not allowed to leave the confederacy under any pretext, and cannot work there without taking the oath. A number of respectable Englishmen, with several ladies, are now at the Spotswood House in Richmond. They cannot leave the rebel lines-cannot write to or receive letters from their friends here, and cannot tell what will become of them when their present means are exhausted. Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Gregory, M. P., and the London Times have a great deal of sympathy with the rebel ladies. Have they none left for these poor English ladies, confined by the rebel authorities at Richmond?

Mr. White sums up his description of life in Rebeldom by the emphatic assertion that he would not stay there another week for a thousand dollars, even if his safe return hither was guaranteed. From our Union pickets he received the first cup of coffee he had seen for months. On his journey from Petersburg to Suffolk he saw a battalion of rebel troops burn forty bales of cotton belonging to a poor woman; and he relates a thousand other instances, only too well authenticated, of rebel cruelty and oppression. The journals of Mr. White's own country may find in his narrative food for much reflection. To us it is only another proof of facts which we have repeatedly stated, and we join with the Union men of Richmond in hoping and believing that before many days the old flag of the Union will wave over the rebel capital, announcing the end of the rebellion and the restoration of Virginia to the old Union, undivided, inseparable and eternal.

THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.-A desperate effort is being made by a few members of Congress, backed by several journals and politicians in this vicinity, to prevent the passage of the law authorizing a new issue of Treasury notes. A constant cry is kept up that the country will be flooded, and that there will be a general financial distress and ruin. The same argument was used by these financiers both against the issue of the green backs and the legal tender notes of February last; but the result of these experiments has in every way been satisfactory, and the very reverse of the predictions of these financial prophets.

The first issue of the green backs has long since disappeared from circulation, and they command nearly as high a premium as gold. The second, or the legal tender notes, have also become quite scarce. They are eagerly sought for by all classes, and but few are to be had even for the purpose of being funded into United States bonds. A portion of this issue of ninety millions is circulating in the Western States-taking the place of the currency that was withdrawn by the collapse of the Western banks, owing to the depression of the Southern securities, the basis of the circulation of those banks-and they are said to be so scarce even there that they are commanding a premium. As these notes are convertible into United States six per cent bonds, capitalists made extensive preparations to invest them in those securities. A few millions were in that way funded, when it was found that business circles were drained, and that the ordinary business transactions suffered for the want of a circulating medium.

The capitalists are already unable to obtain these notes to exchange for government bonds, and at the same time there is a pressing want for additional circulating medium.

These facts are sufficient proof of the fallacy of the argument raised against the proposed new issue. The favorable experience of the public in the past issues has given them full confidence in the issue now proposed, and already it is acknowledged that they are actually needed for the ordinary business transactions. The idea that the country will be ruinously flooded by them is perfectly preposterous. The moment that they become plenty capitalists will take the favorable opportunity to invest in government bonds, in which they are to be made convertible, and thus they will to that extent be withdrawn from circulation and cancelled by the government. They thus not only furnish a relief to business transactions, but facilitate funding the United States debt.

THE RALPHIGH (N. C.) STANDARD AND THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.-A recent number of the Raleigh Standard records the fact that there is a bitter controversy going on between the editor of that sheet and the Richmond Enquirer. The editors of the latter sheet have seen fit to take the editor of the Standard to task for his plain and outspoken facts in reference to Jeff. Davis and his so-called Southern confederacy, and its support of Zebulon B. Vance, the conservative and anti-Jeff. Davis candidate for Governor. The Standard answers back as good as it receives, and makes some decided home thrusts on the State rights party of the State, as well as Jeff. Davis & Company at Richmond.

The two gubernatorial candidates are Zebulon B. Vance and William Johnston; the former supported by William A. Graham and the conservative and Union men of the State, and the other by the out and out secessionists, the fire-eating and cotton burning party. The contest is becoming quite interesting, not only in the "Old North State," but throughout the so-called Southern confederacy, as is plainly apparent by the interest manifested in it by the Richmond papers. The conservative party manifest no disposition to yield to the dictation of the fire-eaters, but, on the other hand, are conducting the canvass with all the energy in their power, confident of carrying everything before them.

Death of Mrs. General Winfield Scott.

Telegraphic news from West Point brings us the intelligence of the death of the wife of the veteran hero, General Scott. It appears that the subject of our sketch died at Rome, in Italy, on the 10th of June, 1862, at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and during her last illness was attended by her daughter and son-in-law, Colonel Henry L. Scott. Although bearing the same name, Colonel Scott is not known as a relation to the hero of the Mexican war except by marriage. Mrs. Scott was, in her young days, one of the most dashing belles of Virginia, and is reported as having been a very brilliant woman, bearing off the palm of the era of her youth. A very curious story is told of her early days, at the time when it is said Winfield Scott offered her his hand. The story goes that she rejected him at first, but gave him to understand that on one condition she would marry him. He was to go forth into the world and win such a position as in her opinion would make him worthy of her. To win her, and to make himself "worthy of her," was now the object of young Scott's ambition; and, it is said, this thought so inspired his heart and stimulated him that he was enabled to accomplish these heroic deeds in the army which have immortalized his name and crowned his noble heart with laurels, and earned for him his country's love, honor and respect. So goes the story, and it is a very romantic one; but, like many of a similar nature that form the current conversation of the world, there may not be even a shadow of truth in it. Mrs. Scott has spent a great portion of her later years in Paris, and the veteran hero not long since crossed the ocean for the double purpose of recovering his health and visiting her in her transatlantic home. The threatened difficulties with England, arising out of the Trent affair, were deemed sufficient cause by General Scott to bring him back to his native land, in which he has since remained.

Personal Intelligence.

We noticed the arrival from London, about a month since, of Senator Don Desiderio Trujillo, from the republic of Paraguay. Senator Trujillo has visited all the navy yards of England and France, and his visit to this country is in compliance with the orders of his government to inspect the improvements now being made in the naval architecture of our vessels-of-war and gunboats at the several United States navy yards. Senator Trujillo has had every facility extended to him in examining the works at our different navy yards, and expressed his high praise for his examinations and the attentions shown him. He returns to Paraguay, via Liverpool, on the 24th July, by steamer China, to make his report to his government on the improvements now making in our naval architecture.

Dr. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States Army, left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday for a personal inspection of the hospital being constructed on David's Island.

The Navy.

MOHAWK.-Steam gunboat, seven guns.-Has received a thorough and extensive overhauling, new guns, boilers, &c., and will sail on Monday next for Port Royal, S. C., taking mails, passengers and express matter for the South Atlantic blockading squadron. Any person desiring to send presents to their friends can do so by directing to the care of the Mohawk, Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following is a correct list of the officers of the Mohawk:

Commander.-Aaron K. Hughes.

Executive Officer.-J. M. Durand.

Acting Master.-A. Smalley, E. F. Tillghurast.

Paymaster.-George H. Andrews.

Assistant Surgeon.-J. W. Wood.

Engineers.-Second Assistant, S. Carpenter; Third Assistant, Wm. King, K. K. Morrison, S. E. Whitney.

Captain of the Boat.-Benjamin F. Moore.

Paymaster.-Charles J. Kane.

Acting Master's Mate.-Tues. Holland, Alfred Hornaby, Thos. G. Speight.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1862.

The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived yesterday from the Northern coast bringing over \$200,000 worth of gold dust from Oregon and \$35,000 from British Columbia. Sailed ship Young Mechanic for Callao.

Racing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1862.

The fourth and last day's racing of the Philadelphia meeting was held to-day. The weather being fine a large assembly was present.

The first race, for a purse of \$1,000, three mile heats, was won by Idlewild in two straight heats. Time, 5:48 1/2 and 5:48.

The race for the Continental Hotel prize, ladies gift, a half mile dash, was won by Mr. Warnock's colt in two straight heats. Time, 52 seconds and 50 seconds.

The Case of Appleton Oaksmith.

BOSTON, June 28, 1862.

The hearing for a new trial in the case of Appleton Oaksmith, convicted of being engaged in the slave trade, has been postponed until the October term of the District Court. The defendant's bail was fixed at \$5,000.

Marine Disaster on the Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 28, 1862.

The brig Princeton, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, while lying at anchor in Bombay Hook, was run into by the brig Ananias, Jane, of Newport, and has arrived here for repairs, having lost jib boom, top timber, cat-head and part of standing rigging.

Lager Beer Allowed to be Sold in Theatres.

SUPREME COURT.-CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Barren.

JUNE 28.-The People v. Joseph Hart.-The defendant in this case is the proprietor of the Volks Garten, Bowery, and was brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The return made to the writ was that defendant was charged with having sold lager beer to his audience during a theatrical performance.

The Judge declared that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and that the defendant was not committed to any prison. This decision accords with those already rendered by City Judge McCunn and Recorder Hoffman. Counsel for the People, Mr. G. E. Whitehead, Assistant District Attorney, for defendant, Messrs. Clinton and Shalickoff.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill in the Senate.

Meeting of the Conservative Members of Congress.

The Crittenden Resolutions Explained and Reaffirmed.

Important Declarations Relative to Rebels and Abolitionists, Confiscation and Emancipation, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1862.

THE CAUCUS OF CONSERVATIVES.

The caucus of conservatives in the hall of the House of Representatives was less successful than was expected. From some cause there was not even a full meeting of the border State representatives, and no recognized member of the republican party was present. It is seriously doubted by many of the most conservative men here whether this effort at a conservative organization, composed exclusively of border State men, is not productive of more harm than good to the very cause they are anxious to promote. The separation of this political element from all others is tending to consolidate the conservative with the radical republicans, and to weaken the prospect of a practical and successful conservative organization. It is dividing the supporters of the administration, and driving the strongest portion of them into an apparent, if not real, coalition with its fiercest and most implacable opponents. This, at least, is the current comment upon the effort of to-day, and may have had some influence in producing a thin attendance upon the caucus, although that was attributed by some to a misapprehension of the hour for the meeting.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The adoption of Mr. Clark's amendment to the Confiscation bill, after a fierce debate and warm words between the two factions, is regarded as an unmistakable triumph of the conservatives over the radical republicans. It has occasioned bitter denunciations by leading radicals. It is apparent, however, that the republicans proper were about equally divided between the House bill and Mr. Clark's amendment, and have adopted the amendment by the aid of the opponents of confiscation, who voted for it as the milder and less obnoxious of the two bills. The radicals were in the end compelled to vote for it or to go without any Confiscation bill.